it accountable to the Parliament and to reorient and standardise medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the amendments in the Medical Council Act are likely to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to improve the overall functioning of Medical Council of India (MCI) and to ensure transparency and accountability in MCI, the Government of India has introduced an Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2005 in the Rajya Sabha. The amendments have been proposed with following major objectives:

* to make it more representative, complete and compact in nature;
* to empower the Union Government to give directions to the Council in respect of policy matters; and
* to provide for taking appropriate action against the President, Vice-President or Member for abusing its powers/incapacity/non-compliance of Central Government's directions willfully.

The matter has been referred to Standing Parliamentary Committee for detail examination. The report of the Committee is awaited. The standard of medical education in the country is maintained by the various regulations made by MCI and these are periodically reviewed keeping in view the latest developments in the field of medicine and various other factors.

Anti-malaria insecticide net

406. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. has lately developed an anti-malaria insecticide net, with Japanese collaboration to effectively tackle the menace of malaria;

(b) the salient features of the anti-malaria insecticide and its effectiveness to prevent the menace; and

(c) the number of malaria deaths in the country and in the different States during 2002-03,2003-04 and 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is working with M/s Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan for development of facilities for manufacturing of long lasting insecticide (Pyrethroid) impregnated HDPE polymer nets (LLIN). The readymade insecticide impregnated HDPE polymer is to be supplied by M/s Sumitomo Chemical Co, Ltd., Japan. GAIL has already produced few nets based on sample of polymer supplied by the party.

(b) There are 3 major groups of insecticides being used by the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme for control of Malaria through Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS):

1. Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Group: DDT 50% WDP (Water Dispersible Powder)

Indoor Residual Spraying with DDT 50% WDP had been quite effective in the prevention of malaria menace. IRS with DDT remains effective for a period of 2 to 3 months and hence 2 round of IRS are carried out in different States depending upon the period of malaria transmission season. However, in the areas where the malaria vectors have developed resistance to DDT, it has been replaced with other group of insecticides.

2. Organophosphorous Group: Malathion 25% WDP

Indoor Residual Spraying with Malathion 25% WDP had been quite effective in the prevention of malaria menace. IRS with Malathion remains effective for a period of 1 to 2 months and hence 3 rounds of IRS are carried in different States depending upon the period of malaria transmission season. However, in the areas where the malaria vectors have developed resistance to Malathion, it is replaced with other group of insecticides.

3. Synthetic Pyrethroid Group: This is a new group of insecticides. There are many compounds in this group of insecticides. However, the following insecticides of this group are being used in malaria control programme:

i) Deltamethrin 2.5%

ii) Cyfluthrin 10%

iii) Lambdacyhalothrin 10%

iv) Alphacypermethrin 5%

Indoor Residual Spraying with any of the above referred Synthetic Pyrethroids is quite effective in the prevention of malaria transmission. IRS with Synthetic Pyrethroids remains effective for a period of 2 to 3 months and hence 2 rounds of IRS are carried to cover States depending upon the period of malaria transmission season. In areas where the malaria vectors have developed resistance to DDT and Malathion, Synthetic Pyrethroids group of insecticides are recommended.

(c) The number of malaria deaths in different States since 2002 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The number of malaria deaths in different States since 2002.

States/UTs.	2002	2003	2004	2005*
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	2	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	72	53	54	83
Bihar	2	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	3	4	4	2
Goa	15	1	7	2
Gujarat	17	65	89	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0 '	0
Jharkhand	31	13	39	8
Karnataka	33	22	27	7

States/UTs.	2002	2003	2004	2005*
Kerala	8	7	12	0
Madhya Pradesh	30	22	36	0
Maharashtra	43	85	61	14
Manipur	9	17	8	2
Meghalaya	41	38	29	19
Mizoram	35	48	72	61
Nagaland	0	0	1	0
Orissa	465	333	283	132
Punjab	0	1	0	0
Rajasthan	11	66	20	0
Sikkim	0	0	3	2
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Tripura	5	13	16	10
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	152	214	180	111
A&N Islands	1	0	1	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
0 & N Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	, 0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	973	1006	944	464

* Provisional dated 18 11 2005